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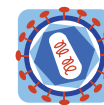
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POSTER PRESENTATION

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The dual (activating/suppressive) effect of extracellular TatHIV-1 is driven by the inflammatory microenvironment of infected lymphoid foci

Hélène Le Buanec^{1,2,3}, Thomas Sené^{1,2,3}, Armand Bensussan^{1,2,3}, Robert Gallo⁴, Daniel Zagury^{5*}

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It has been shown that HIV-1 infects activated but not resting CD4⁺ T cells [1] and that CPE induced by viral replication together with the immunosuppressive effect triggered by extracellular Tat protein [2] account for the decrease of CD4⁺ T cell count in infected patients. In lymphoid foci, dependent on the level of viral infection, the stromal microenvironment surrounding immune cells could include, together with extracellular Tat [3] and circulating antiviral IFN- α , inflammatory innate factors such as ATP and derivatives released by CPE-derived dead cells.

We show that, according to its concentration and the presence of inflammatory factors (IFN- α , ATP and ATP-derivatives), Tat protein may exert either an activation with enhanced production of IL2 or an immune suppression of stimulated CD4⁺ T cells subpopulations.

The double-edged sword of Tat activity on CD4⁺ T cells could account for its immunopathogenic effects both at the early stage of infection (by allowing CD4⁺ T cells activation and viral replication) and at late stages (by inducing immunosuppression, source of opportunistic infections). Indications for targeting Tat protein by therapeutic vaccines in subgroups of HIV-1 infected patients will be discussed.

Author details

¹INSERM U976, F-75475, Paris, France. ²Université Paris Diderot, Sorbonne Paris Cité, Laboratory of Immunology, Dermatology & Oncology, UMR-S 976, F-75475, Paris, France. ³Service de dermatologie, Hôpital Saint Louis, F-75010,

Paris, France. ⁴Institute of Human Virology, University of Maryland Baltimore, Maryland, USA. ⁵Neovacs SA, Paris, France.

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* Correspondence: dzagury@neovacs.com

⁵Neovacs SA, Paris, France

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

